ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1892.

3 CENTS TRAILWAY NEWS STANDS ON

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.

(Ages 14 to 19 years.)

This week the ORIGINAL EAGLE offers a Black Cheviot suit at \$6, either single or doublebreasted, that is fully worth \$8. A prime bargain and no mistake.

5 and 7 W. Wash. St.

Time of trains at Union Station, Indianapolis, SCHEDULE, Oct. 30, 1892. 2 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 18 WEST HOUND. | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 17 | LEAVE FOR— | PM | AM | PM | AM | PM | Lafayette and Chicago | 5.23 | 12.30 | 12.01 | 12.01 | Lafayette | T.10 | 12.01 | 12.01 | Lafayette | T.10 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 12.01 | 1

*Indicates daily.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

Leave for Benton Harbor and Muncle at 6 and 11:55 a. m. Arrive from Benton Harbor and Anderson 2:50 and 11:05 p. m.

Arrive from Wabash at 10:50 a. m.

Leave for Cincinnati at 7:05 a. m.

Arrive from Cincinnati at 10:30 a. m.

Additional Sunday trains leave for Cincinnati at 8:30 a. m.

Nos. 12. 18, 5, 7 and 17 are fast vestibuled trains, with Wagner Sleepers, Buffet and Cafe Cars, to and from Cincinnati, Chicago, St Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Albany and Boston. The finest

TRAINS

TO CINCINNATI,

VIA

C., H. & D.

LEAVING

INDIANAPOLIS

8:45 a. m., 10:57 a. m., 2:54 p. m., 4:25 p. m., 6:20 p. m

City Ticket Offices—Corner Illinois street and Ken tucky ave., 134 South Illinois st., and Union Station H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

Fair weather; cold w ve.

General INTEREST

In Fire Sale

Shows NO INDICATION

Those TAKEN ADVANTAGE

the REDUCTION in prices,

WHO CONTEMPLATE

have, in the LANGUAGE

CARVERS AND TABLE CUTLERY. Our Stock is the Best, and Prices the Lowest. LILLY & STALNAKER.

STORY OF A MISSPENT LIFE. MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS,

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

300 pieces Arnold 7-8 "FANTASIE."

200 pieces Pacific Mills "CLOTH-GLACE." 200 pieces "ARNOLD ZAARA-MELANGE."

100 pieces Printed "EDREDON" SUITINGS.

Above represent a small balance seasonable Dress Goods, in exceptionally good styles, and will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES, TO CLOSE. Stocks complete in all departments. Lowest price always a certainty.

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE

Was where the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, was long held a prisoner by Queen Elizabeth. This ad. is neither about the Queen nor the Castle, but about the delicate and delightful perfume that bears the name of "MARY STEWART." It is made by the chemist-perfumer of the OLD GIBRALTAR DRUG-HOUSE, is a triple extract, and makes a choice present to a lady. Ask your druggist for it.

LUMP & CRUSHED COKE

FOR SALE

Indianapolis Gas Co AND THE BLESSING.

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT 49 South Pennsylvania Street

BARBARA DERING. A SEQUEL TO "The Quick or The Dead,"

BY AMELIE RIVES.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO.,
6 East Washington street.

COLUMBIA FLOUR. ACKE MILLS, West Washington St. 67° FOR WAGON WHEAT SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

By the way: Remember P. & T.'s "Old Fruit Cake" for a part of the feast. Your grocer will supply

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Fracture Splints, Special Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery, Deformity Braces and Surgical Appliances of every kind. The largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., 77 South Illinois Street.

THE TURKEY

Before the blessing the dressing. Perhaps oysters will be in it. Whether they are or not, don't forget Parrott & Taggart's CRACKERS if you want the

WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Money advanced on consignments. Registered receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL VANIA STREET. Te ephone 1843.

Career of an Englishman Who Suddenly Became Rich, but Fell Into Bad Ways.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 20.-The

story of a misspent life and the dissipating of \$200,000 is told in the bloated, almost unrecognizable face of William Nottle, an Englishman, whose body was found in the Niagara river recently and was buried in a pauper's grave. Years ago, in London, a young man in his teens was enjoying a luerative clerkship in a large London banking house. He was a native of Cornwall. England, and was paying court to a bright. handsome English girl. Seated one morning at his desk he was handed a telegram. It announced the death of a wealthy uncle and disclosed that he was sole heir to £40,000. These sudden riches coming on the youngster turned his head. In all the rounds of dissipation which followed he never forgot the sweet English girl to whom he had plighted his troth. Finally he pulled himself together. knowing that the must reform. They were wedded and life was bappy for a time. Gay companions, however, sought him out, and soon wine, hunting parties and fast women had him in their toils. A good part women had him in their toils. A good part of the \$200,000 had been spent, and the balance was melting away under the leeches who were sucking his life blood out. To save his wife from want he deeded a farm to her and came to this-country a year ago. He drifted about for a time and ended up in this town. He soon sank to the lowest depths of degradation and a short time ago he disappeared. On Nov. 10 a body was found in an old raceway. The only trace of the man was the word of a boarding-house keeper, that he had stopped at his house and owed him money. The signature "Wm. Nottle" was on the register of the hotel blotter on Oct. 14. The coroner and police went to work and cleared up the mystery. Edward Marshall, of Petrolia, Ont., a brother-in-law of Nottle, arrived here to-day. He settled all the bills of the dead man, and procured papers and evidence to forward to the sad-hearted woman far away on her lonely farm in England.

RIVER STEAMER BURNED.

Four Drunken Laborers Supposed to Have Perished in the Blazing Rosa Lee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MEMPHIS, Nov. 20 .- The steamer Rosa Lee was burned at the wharf this morning at 6 o'clock. The boat had got in from Ashport at 5:30, and the officers were leaving her when the cry of fire was raised. The officer of the watch ran through the cabin and awakened the passengers and all above deck got out in safety. Chief engineer Bailey attempted a similar duty below the decks, and thirty passengers came ashore. A number of laboring men got on the boat at Ashport and they were soon in a beastly state of intoxication. It is thought that four of these men were burned to death, as the engineer was not able to rouse them. It is thought that the fire was caused by one of the laborers from Ashport dropping a match among the cotton. The Rosa Lee was owned and operated by Capt. James Lee and son. She was built hive years ago at a cost of \$70,600 and placed in the cotton trade. The loss is complete, with only \$27,000 insurance. Her manifest consisted of \$37 bales of cotton and two thousand sacks of cotton-seed, worth \$25,000. The cotton was covered by open policies at \$40 per bale.

HAVE CAUSE TO BE WORRIED

Democrats Find Themselves "Twixt the Devil and the Deep, Deep Sea."

How to Repeal the McKinley Law and Raise Sufficient Revenue Without an Income or a Bank-Check Tax Is the Problem.

Certain Leaders Will Advocate a Reduction of the Pension Charges One-Half.

The Plan that Will Offend Fewest Voters to be Adepted-Secretary Rusk Tells What Has Been Accomplished for Farmers.

BUT ONE WAY TO DO IT.

If the Democrats Repeal the McKinley Law Pension Charges Will Be Cut Down.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-In view of the repeated announcement made by the Demcorate during the campaign and since, that a deficit in the Treasury is inevitable, and in view of the confessions of Treasury officials that this deficit will occur about the end of the first fiscal year of the Democratic administration, the principal problem that is now vexing the financiers of the Democratic party is how to raise sufficient revenue for the government without violating and disregarding the solemn pledges of the party platform to repeal the McKinley law. When the McKinley bill was before Congress, the Democrats held that it would immeasurably increase the revenues, but after eighteen menths of trial it is found to turn into the coffers of the government decreased revenues. Free augar and light duties upon certain articles which a fostered protection has caused to be manufactured in this country, have cut down the imports of duty-paying goods to the minimum. To begin with, the Democrate are pledged to place wool on the free list, and to materially reduce the duty upon certain woolen goods, which must reduce the revenue at least \$40,000,000 a year. Other reductions are expected to reduce the revenues by \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 a year. The Democratic party will repeal the sugar bounty, however, and this will save from \$14,000,000 to \$16,000,000 annually. This will reduce the total loss of revenue to between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 a year. The deficit under the present laws is estimated at from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000. Should nothing be done in the way of legislation, raising or reducing the revenues. Should nothing be done in the way of legislation, raising or reducing the revenues, it will be seen that if the Democrats make good their premises in repealing the Mc-Kinley law, they must at the same time make provision for raising at least \$100.-000,600 more revenue annually.

It is conceded by Democrats that there are only two methods of meeting this contingency. One is by adopting a direct income tax which will compel every one who has an income, from whatever source, to

come tax which will compel every one who has an income, from whatever source, to pay a certain tax to the government. The minimum income which shall pay a tax is figured at anywhere between \$2,000 and \$3,000 annually. The other plan is to adopt England's direct-tax law, which compels all persons paying a bill or giving a check or draft, or order for \$10 and upward to use an internal-revenue stamp representing 1 per cent. of the sum involved. Both of these methods are so unpopular that they will meet with a storm of public condemnation when proposed by the predominating party in Congress. It has been suggested that the tax of 90 cents per gailon on whisky can be raised to \$1 or \$1.25, but since the distillers control the politics of certain States they will rise in a body and force the representation in Congress to make rebellious opposition.

It is being intimated by controlling Democratic spirits here that some important pension legislation may be a result of the threatened shortage in the revenues. The Democrats frankly confess that they have not over 12 per cent. of the soldier vote, in some localities not over 3 per cent., and it is their belief that they can, by making heavy reductions in the pension payments. is their belief that they can, by making heavy reductions in the pension payments, gain more voters than they would lese by reducing the pension list, as it is held by them that there is strong opposition in the Republican party to the present heavy pension payments. It has been estimated that the pension payments for the fiscal year ending June 80, 1894, will aggregate the enormous amount of \$185,000,000. The Democrats say they can codify the pension laws—that is, repeal all of those on the statutes and pass a single and simple one—so as to save at least \$100,000,000 a year, and not do any injustice to any pensioner. That not do any injustice to any pensioner. That would be accomplished by paying a pension of \$12 a month to those who were disabled in action, or the widows of those who lost their lives upon the field, or of those who were disabled in action and have subsequently died. After all, there is a preponderance of opinion that the greati"sav-

ing" will be from the pension's list.

SECRETARY RUSK'S REPORT. How Farmers and Stock-Raisers Have Been

Benefited by the Harrison Administration, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- The fourth annual report of Secretary Rusk is a valuable document, showing what a great agricultural people we are. He says we sent abroad last year \$200,000,000 of products more than we had to import from foreign nations, and 80 per cent. of these products were agricultural. He claims some credit for that, be ause he shows an increase of forty million pounds weight of pork sent to countries which formerly excluded American pork, and \$40,000,000 increase in our exports of live cattle. All this comes from the increased precautions to secure healthfulness of American food products. The regulations enforced for the prevention of Texas fever alone have saved cattle-growers more than three times the cost of running the whole department. And as to the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia the Secretary grows emphatic and eloquent. Notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary of wicked and prejudiced London newsphenmonia does not exist in the United States. This result, he claims, has been obtained at a cost less by \$100,000 than was paid out by Great Britain during seven years as indemnity for claughtered cattle alone. He also points out that the total loss to the cattle-growers of Great Britain by this disease in deaths alone has amount-

world where the disease, having once gained a footbold, has been entirely eradi-Secretary Rusk explains why our wheat did not realize the big hopes raised by the short crops in the various European countries in 1891, by saying that those anticipa-tions of advanced prices failed to take into account the changed conditions now surrounding the production and marketing of the world's wheat crop. "Taking the world throughout, the fat crops more than equaled the lean crops of 1891, so that there was actually more wheat grown in that year than in 1890." Even the exports from Russia, where famine existed in so large a section, and where exports were for a time prohibited, amounted to 105,000,000 bushels, nearly as much as the average of the past four years, and more than the average of the past ten years. He says "the condi-tions which have at last overwhelmed cotton-growers now confront wheat-growers." Hence the American farmer must reduce the wheat acreage and so bring production down to the normal demand.

ed to not less than half a billion dollars,

and that this is the only country in the

While insisting that Southern cottongrowers must continue to reduce the acreage of cotton planted, he has some encour- ternal injuries.

agement to offer them in the shape of new varieties of cotton-seed. He has undertaken experiments with imported seed, to secure the production of a home-grown cotton which will meet all the requirements for which Egyptian and other cottons are now imported. He also wants the United States to raise its own raw silk, instead of sending \$25,000,000 a year abroad for the raw material; and he thinks we might also save \$67,000,000 a year which we now spend on imported fibres.

Secretary Rusk has some hopes of putting the Germans to use our Indian corn. Many difficulties have attended the introduction of a new food heretofore generally

Many difficulties have attended the introduction of a new food heretotore generally
regarded in Europe as not suitable for
human consumption. A mixed corn and
rye bread was found necessary to secure
keeping qualities in a country where all
bread is made and sold by the bakeries,
and corn grinding machinery purchased in
America is now in use in several mills in
that country. One result is the maintenance of the price of corn in the face of
largely increased exports, conditions
which have heretofore always accompanied
a great depreciation in price. The corn exports of 1890, the only year in which they
have equaled those of the present year,
brought the price down to a fraction under
42 cents a bushel at the port of shipment,
against a fraction over 55 cents per bushel
this year, a difference aggregating on the
exports of the past fiscal year not less than
ten million dollars.

ten million dollars.
Secretary Rusk throws cold water on the rain-makers. The experiments are being

rain-makers. The experiments are being made as Congress directed, but the facts in his possession do not justify the anticipations formed by the believers in this method of articificial rain-making.

Secretary Rusk suggests important changes in regard to the future organization of the department, by which all divisions of the work should be grouped with reference to their character, into bureaus, following the organization adopted in the other departments of the government and greatly reducing the number of responsible chiefs in direct consultation with the head of the department. Such a bureau system would, moreover, he claims, enable the Secretary to command, by reason of the offices of emolument and dignity thus created, the services of the best equipped men in the country in their several lines.

He insists upon the necessity of the universal inspection of all animal-food products, applicable not only to products in-

versal inspection of all animal-food products, applicable not only to products intended for interstate or export trade, but entering into domestic consumption everywhere. "Americans," he says, "are large meat-caters, and need the most healthful kind of food. Science," he adds, "is revealing daily more intimate relations between the diseases of the human and animal race and the insidious means by which they are communicated from one to the other. Against the possibility of such results we must protect our people." He wishes to see the word "American" recognized the world over as synonymous with healthfulness as applied to food, and that, wherever seen, the certificates of the dewherever seen, the certificates of the de-partment shall stand for a brand of excel-lence.

As his last word, the Secretary expresses his profound appreciation of the cordial sympathy and broad intelligence with which the President has uniformly throughout his administration heeded the throughout his administration heeded the needs of agriculture, and he predicts that the people of this country will learn to appreciate more and more the fact that the first administration during which the Department of Agriculture held the rank of an executive department of the government, was presided over by a chief executive who never failed to appreciate the importance of agriculture, its dignity and its value to the country at large. The report is the first from the Cabinet to find its way to the President's desk.

Mr. Blaine Better. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- After a comfortable night ex-Secretary Blaine was better to-day, and according to the statement of his physician he is improving very rapidly. Mr. Blaine still keeps to his bed, but does so merely as a precautionary measure more than for any other reason. In this matter he is following the advice of his physician who thinks such precaution advisable. Mr. Blaine has had no fever for two days.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Third Auditor W. H. Hart has informed the Secretary of the Treasury that he will be at his official post of duty to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, formerly of Indianapolis, have given up the house they have occupied for some months on Stoughton street and moved into their new residence at No. 201 S street, northeast,

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the month ending Oct. 31, 1892, was 16,428, against 54,182 in the same month last year. Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, whose state of health gave rise to alarming rumors during the day, was found, on inquiry this evening, to be considerably better.

VICTIMS OF A BLUNDER.

Three Men Killed and Two Seriously Injured by a Collision on the Chicago Belt Road. Special to the Intanapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 .- Through the blunder of some one and the terrible collision of two heavily-laden freight trains on the Belt-line railway, near the Archer-avenue crossing, at 3 o'clock this morning, three lives were lost and two men were injured so seriously that they may not recover. Those who were killed are John Beauchamp, conductor; Richard A. Otto, brake-man; Louis Obitz, fireman. Those who were injured are Thomas Garland, engineer, bruised about face and legs, scalded badly and left arm broken; John Best, brakeman, badly scalded.

The force of the collision was terrific, and a dozen cars were smashed to kindling-wood. The bodies of Beauchamp and Otto were taken from the debris terribly man-gled, and Obitz's remains were found crushed between the bc:ler-head and tender of his engine. Garland and Best, who were on the engine with Obitz, managed to crawl from the wreck unassisted, though both were badly crushed and scalded by the steam that rushed from the broken pipes. Immediately after the disaster the wreckage caught fire, and it was only by great efforts on the part of the railroad men that the flames were prevented from reaching the forty cars of oil which composed one of the trains.

Kansas City Five-Millionaire Dead. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20 .- At4 o'clock this afternoon, A. L. Mason, the millionaire, capitalist and pioneer citizen of Kansas City, died from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy received at Chicago while attending the world's fair dedication. Mr. Mason was the wealthiest man of Kansas City. and leaves a fortune approximating \$5,000,-000. He was president of the Kansas City and Missouri-river Transportation Com-

Miss Houser's Charms Recognized. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 20 .- Miss Nora Houser has been selected to be the model for Montana's silver statue at the world's fair. When it was announced some time ago that Miss Ada Rehan, of New York, had been chosen to pose for that statue ; storm of protest went up from people and press, and Mi-s Houser has been selected in deference to that sentiment.

Traveling Salesman Seriously Hurt, MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 20 .- Ten miles south of Jackson a train on the Mobile & Birmorning, and went down an embankment into a ditch. Only the engine and tender kept the track. The stoker and a passenger car took fire. They were extinguished with difficulty by the passengers. Of the thirty passengers in the cars all escaped with slight injuries, except Edward Adams, a traveling salesman for Stearne & nothing in contracts which were made Co., of Cincipnati. He received serious in-

ALLQUIET AT HOMESTEAD NOW

Unconditional Surrender of the Strikers After Over Five Months of Fighting.

By a Vote of 101 to 91 the Members of the Amalgamated Association Decided to Declare the Bitter Struggle Ended.

Two Millions in Wages Lost, and Thirty-Five Lives in All Sacrificed.

Costliest Strike the Country Has Known-Much Ill-Feeling Among the Sympathetic Workmen of the Lawrenceville Mills.

END OF THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE.

Declared Off Yesterday by the Amalgamated Association-A Costly Struggle,

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20,-The great strike at Carnegie's Homestead steel-works has been declared off. After a five months' struggle, which for bitterness has, probably, never been equaled in this country. the army of strikers finally decided to-day to give up the fight. This action was taken at a meeting of the lodges of the Amalgamated Association at Homestead this afternoon, the vote standing 101 in favor of declaring the strike off, and 91 against it. Among those present at the meeting were Vice-president Carney, Secretary Kilgallon, Treasurer Madden and David Lynch, of the advisory board. The officials addressed the members, and in plain words told them the strike was los; and advised tion. The remarks met with considerable opposition, but when the vote was taken it showed a majority of ten in tavor of declaring the strike off.

Those who were in favor of declaring the strike off were jubilant, while those who were against it were badly put out. Most of the latter were men who were obstinate, and many of them were men who had either applied for positions in the mill and had been turned down or felt sure that their names were on the company's black

list and could not get positions. A member of the advisory board said today that he had been trying to get the strike declared off for some weeks, as he knew it was lost, and it would have been better for the men, as a great many more of them could have gotten their places back. Those who cannot get back are in a bad fix, as the relief funds will be stopped and many hundreds have nothing to live on. The people in Homestead, especially the business men, are highly elated over the declaration to call the strike off, for if it had continued much longer it would have ruined the town. Many business houses have fallen into the hands of the sheriff since the strike began, but business is expected to resume its normal condition

The Homestead strike has proved one of the most disastrous in the history of the country. It originated from a reduction in wages in the departments where members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel-workers were employed. The hitch was on what is known as the sliding scale. It is a scale which regulates the men's wages by the market price of steel billets. Nearly every mill in this vicinity signed the scale, including other mills of the Carpagic company. At the refusal of the firm negie company. At the refusal of the firm
to sign the scale for the Homestead mill a lockout occurred by
the members of the Amalgamated
Association and they were joined by
the mechanics and laborers who struck out the mechanics and laborers who struck out of sympathy only, their wages not being reduced. The strikers were determined to keep non-union men out of the mill and adopted military discipline. The story of the arrival and bloody fight with the Pinkertons on July 6, the subsequent riotons proceedings, and the calling out of the National Guard, and its departure after three months' duty is too well known to repeat. For four months the mill has been running almost as well as before the strike. ping almost as well as before the strike, but, until within the last week, the strikers

have steadily refused to admit defeat.

The news of to-day's action was received with dismay by the strikers in the two Lawrenceville mills of the Carnegie Company. These men were sympathetic strikers and went out when the men at Beaver Falls and Duquesne struck. The Duquesne men gave up the fight in three weeks and the Beaver Falls men decided to go back yesterday. The Lawrenceville men, however, were steadfast and had no intention of giving in. They are now in the position of striking for no cause. They are very angry at the Homestead men, and will probably declare the strike off to-morrow. The strike at one time involved nearly ten thousand men, and the loss in wages will reach, it is said, in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. Then there is the immense loss to the firm, which cannot be estimated but which conservative people put at at least double the amount lost by the men in wages. To this can be added nearly a half million dollars paid to the State troops and the costs to the county of Allegheny for the riot, treason and other cases growing out of the strike. At least thirty-five deaths were directly of indirectly caused by the strike. Besides those killed in the battle of July 6, many soldiers contracted fever, which resulted fatally, one soldier was shot accidentally by a comrade, another was killed by the ears, one striker committed suicide, one was drowned, one was killed by the cars, several non-union men died from fever, and several were killed in the mill, and one was murdered by another non-unionist. The attempted assassination of Chairman Frick, of the Carnegie company, is also indirectly credited to the strike.

Work for Only 800 or 900. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HOMESTEAD, Nov. 20 .- Now that the agony is over, the men are not backward about expressing their opinions of the men who have posed as leaders, confidently promising a victory when they knew for a certainty that the battle was hopelessly lost. It is expected that the Amalgamated men will join in the rush tor positions to-morrow morning. According to Assistant Superintendent Wood, of the Homestead works, not more than eight hundred or nine hundred of the old employes will be able to secure employment. Before the break of last Thursday there were left in Homestead about 2.800 of the original 3,800 men who were looked out on the 25th day of June. Or these 2,800 men 2,200 were mechanics and laborers and 600 Amalgamated Association men. Up to date 1,100 men have applied for work, and it is estimated that not more than 350 men have been supplied with em-

Assistant Superintendent Wood said to-night: "I do not think that more than eight bundred or nine hundred men can seenre employment and not that many un-less business brightens up so as to enable ne to run our plant to its utmost capacity. Some yard improvemements are also contemplated that will give temporary employment to some of the men.
The company held out no inducement whatever for the men to return; the men realized that the strike was lost, had no money, winter upon them and they saw the only course open was to try to obmore than 2,000 men in the works since the strike. Counting the men employed since the break last week, the total will not exceed 2,500. In prosperous times we have employment for 3,800 men. The nominal number of men is 3,200. We have lost orders which we otherwise would have se-